PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED
HANFORD COMPLIANCE AND CLEANUP PROGRAM

VERBATIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS
Taken on Tuesday, April 25,1989
7:00 p.m. at the General Administration Building
Olympia, Washington

Neil O. Cooley, CSR Court Reporter



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MS. ROWLETT: The hearing is being transcribed right now. The minutes will be available. So everyone that signed in, that will be available to. What we would like for people to do, I have a list of everyone who signed in. If there is anyone who didn't sign in, at the end I will ask if there are any more, and we will let you stand up then.

What I would like to ask you to do is go in this order, and then if people will come up and state their name and address and give their comments, that will be great.

Does anyone have any questions about the procedure, or should we just get started?

The first name I have here is Steve Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON: Hello, I'm Steve Thompson. I am an attorney from Seattle. I live at 547 Northeast 102nd Street, zip code 98125.

In my experience as a lawyer I have learned that the uncertainties and expenses associated with litigation can be quite high. But I think, however, that this proposed Hanford cleanup agreement so fails to safeguard the rights of our state's present and future citizens, that it should not be signed-by the Governor in its present form.

I am particularly disturbed about the lack of a

direct enforcement mechanism, such as a consent decree, in the agreement. Without such a mechanism, the proposed agreement amounts to no more than a promise, and I do not believe a promise is enough when we are threatened by some of the most dangerous materials known to man.

MS. ROWLETT: Thank you. Okay.

Doris Cellarius?

MS. CELLARIUS: Good evening. My name is Doris Cellarius, and I live at 2439 Crestline Drive in Olympia, Washington.

Agreement Consent Order on behalf of the Cascade Chapter of the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club asked me to present our testimony because I helped to lead the club's effort in the reauthorization of RCRA in 1984 and Superfund in 1986. I'm pleased to testify about a legal agreement that will bring my state's major toxics pollutor, the Hanford Reservation, into compliance with RCRA and Superfund.

The Executive Committee of the Cascade Chapter of the Sierra Club has voted to support the Hanford Agreement. The Sierra Club asks, however, that specific changes to the legal language be made and that the technical action plan be changed so that the purex phase one liquid discharges are quickly brought into RCRA Superfund compliance. We believe these changes will

strengthen the agreement and provide for even more environmental benefits.

These changes affirm the Sierra Club position that the Department of Energy at the Hanford Reservation should subject itself to the full force of the law. The Sierra Club calls on the Department of Energy to make it absolutely clear to the citizens of Washington that it will abide by the legal authority of the Department of Ecology and the Environmental Protection Agency.

We call upon the Department of Energy to end self-imposed exemption where it is treated differently from private parties.

That is if a business violates RCRA it will be fined, financially punished. If the DOE violates RCRA it will not be fin ed, it will not be punished. Limitations such as this communicate to citizens that the Department of Energy holds itself immune from the full legal authority of the state and Environmental Protection Agency.

While only Congress can make DOE financially liable if it violates RCRA, and while it may also take an act of Congress to defend the Hanford Agreement as a Consent Decree, the Sierra Club asks the Department of Energy to support changes in the Hanford Agreement that the make it the strongest RCRA and Superfund compliance

plan signed in the state of Washington.

Accordingly, the Sierra Club asks that the Department of energy, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Ecology agree to make these changes in the legal agreement.

One, change the language on the power of EPA to enforce Superfund at Hanford. Current language gives EPA weak Superfund enforcement authority at Hanford. The Hanford Agreement must contain language giving the EPA the same ability to enforce Superfund at Hanford that it has in the strongest cleanup agreements signed with business.

Two, guarantee absolute state jurisdiction over RCRA at Hanford. Make sure that the RCRA dispute resolution authority of the director of Ecology is equitable to the Superfund dispute resolution authority of the EPA Regional Administrator. Make sure that DOE cannot argue that makes way streams are not RCRA regulated.

Secondly, we ask the specific language we added to clearly state that the Hanford Agreement is subject to RCRA and Superfund enforcement suits brought by citizen groups.

We ask that the purex phase two liquid discharges be brought into RCRA compliance within three-years. Language detailing our positions will be filed as written comments to the Hanford Agreement.

The Sierra Club would like to commend the Department of Ecology for its success in getting precedent setting rank which included in this Hanford Agreement. Key RCRA enforcment language regarding final arbitration of RCRA disputes specific legal definition of RCRA requirements and the landmark DOE endorsement of the state's jurisdiction over RCRA enforcement are part of this Hanford agreement and were one of the remarkable concessions from the federal government. 

We also would like to communicate our deep concern that the United States Department of Justice would not work with the state to allow the Hanford Agreement to be voluntarily entered as a consent decree.

The Sierra Club is dedicated to getting getting legislation passed so that the Department of Ecology will not have to rely on the U.S. Department of Justice cooperation. So the Region 10 EPA will not have to agree to language that weakens their enforcement power.

This legislation is moving through the Congress.

In fact, this week a House of Representative subcommittee will vote on legislation to ensure strong state and EPA RCRA enforcement at federal facilities such as Hanford.

We ask the citizens of Washington to join with us to get that and other legislation passed by Congress.

Can ask them to join in a movement that now includes the

Department of Ecology, our Governor and State Attorney
General and other states' Attorney Generals and state
legislatures and city council members that host DOE
facilities.

to make.

Together we can make Hanford the good citizen of Washington state.

MS. ROWLETT: Thank you. Roger von Gohren?

MR. VON GOHREN: I'm Roger von Gohren speaking
on behalf of the Association of Washington Business, which
is a statewide association of businesses located at P.O.
Box 658, Olympia, Washington 98507. I have three points

Number one is that we support the agreement and encourage that it be signed on May 15th.

We believe that a voluntary agreement that has been done in the way this one has rather than through the courts and litigation is far superior and it is faster and less expensive, moves us toward getting the job done.

The second point is that we believe the clean up is a beginning for Hanford. It is not a return of Hanford or beginning of a return for Hanford to the jack rabbits, it is not abandonment, it is not a closure, it is a beginning.

The third point I would like to make is that we hope for the physical as well as an environmentally

responsible approach to the cleanup. I see in the material presented tonight a number of points that suggest that is being given serious consideration and I applaud that.

That concludes my comments.

MS. ROWLETT: Thank you. Senator Benitz?

SENATOR BENITZ: I am Senator Max Benitz, a

Chairman of the Senate Energy and Utilities Committee for the State of Washington. I am also the senator representing the 8th Legislative District, which includes the Hanford Reservation and all of Richiland, most of Kennewick and the rural area towards Prosser.

My testimony will be just a little bit different from some of the things we have run into with EPA and other agencies, and I have made my living in agricultural in the area on the shady side of the Hanford project since 1946. And I also represent many people that work at Hanford.

And one of the surprising things that I am continually reminded of is how one can perceive a problem that can make life difficult for honest, hard working men and women trying to make a living at an honest profession. And that is certainly the comparison I want to make with Hanford to what has happened to our fruit business.

Recently a perception fostered by very few people'led many people in this country to feel they couldn't safely pick up a Washington state apple and eat it. The alar is an example that we have run into for many years and it is just as unfair that the perception at Hanford is a boiling caldron of untended wastes on the verge of contaminating our river, wiping out all our crops and killing us. There have been these horror stories for years.

Well, certainly there is a need to clean up the wastes at Hanford. We owe that to future generations and it is the law. But we must require of the three parties a cleanup program that is both environmentally responsible and physically responsible. One that continually strives to identify and use the best technology available and one that outweighs the real risk from those wastes, not the nightmarish risk perceptions fostered by a hadnful of some poorly informed environmentalists.

If we do that, future generations can live safely to an active productive Hanford that will continue to contribute to this state's economy as it has for almost fifty years.

I caution you gentlemen not to be swayed by those who would make this agreement a tool in their argument that says, since you're cleaning up Hanford, you

should simultaneously shut down its active programs and turn away new ones. Hanford will be getting billions of dollars in cleanup money, and so we here, and there will be jobs for many people. Some others say so shut down purex today. Who knows what these people will want to shut down tomorrow.

I could not disagree more with that rationale.

Cleanup does not mean that Hanford should immediately lock it's gate, nor does it mean that new businesses should automatically be branded as environmentally dangerous and sent to other locations. Quite the opposite.

I see in this agreement a program that will make Hanford so environmentally responsible that even the most radical environmentalists would have difficulty twisting what is real into a perception of a huge problem. Those who have been arguing for independent oversight now seem too reluctant to acknowledge the time has arrived. The State and the EPA will have state representatives overseeing this program.

I also see in this agreement a road map for an orderly, efficient cleanup that is required by law. It gives the state the enforceability and funding it asks for. And it gives the Department of Energy a tough schedule, but one it can live with. Frankly, I urge you to request those who would use it as a foot in the door to

foster their own shut down Hanford arguments.

On the other side, I would hope they would be a positive part of the solution of the problem. If you can make this agreement work, and if we all work to help you get the funding you need, and notice I said need, not want, I see a strong future for Hanford, and I urge you to sign this agreement on May 15th and get on with this job.

Thank you.

MS. ROWLETT: Thank you.

Gerald Pollet?

MR. POLLET: My name is Gerald Pollet. I represent Heart of America Northwest, which is a citizens group with 16,000 members in the state of Washington that has been concerned over the past two years with getting us to the point where we could be discussing independent oversight and the possibility of funding levels reaching 2.8 billion dollars over the next five years for Hanford cleanup. We agree with the representative from Washington — the Association of Washington business that this agreement does represent a new beginning.

In the same point, that doesn't mean that we do not believe that there are key elements must be, indeed it is imperative that they be renegotiated prior to signing or that specific areas be addressed and clarified prior to signing.

The reason for that is, as Senator Benitz noted a few minutes ago, it is important that the public never get the perception in 5 years or 10 years or 25 years that we are not totally on top of any problems from Hanford wastes. Without a good public involvement plan, that will not happen.

The enforceability provisions of this agreement are lacking. We believe that it is in the court of public opinion rather than federal district court where this agreement is likely to be enforced.

We have specific areas in our written testimony that I will submit that we ask for responses and distinctions to be drawn, and we would like them to be drawn in writing in response to this summary.

Turning to public involvement. I would like to start with the fact that again this is going to be the critical area where this agreement is going to be enforced. We ask that the public involvement plan be redrafted in accordance with public desires as ascertained through a formal public scoping process. That has not happened to date and we thank the representatives of Ecology and EPA for their willingness to discuss such a process and de-link the communities relations plan from the three-party agreement as it is signed.

There should be a formal obligation on the U.S.

DOE to pay the full costs of the public plan so created. That ought to be obligated by May 15th in a renegotiated portion of the agreement. After all, U.S. DOE is the responsible party.

Currently we believe that the plan seems to, in terms of funding obligations, the agreement seems to focus on the RCRA and CERCLA formal requirements and we want to be guaranteed that the public involvement plan as a whole, going well beyond just immediate RCRA hearings, is going to be funded.

We would also like the plan to be renamed from a Community Relations Plan, to which we have had nothing but negative comments because it sounds like a PR plan, to public involvement plan.

A meaningful advisory committee drawn from a broad spectrum of independent interests and expertise is necessary, we believe, for this agreement to work over the next 30 years. Such committee's role would be to focus on the annual report of the agencies regarding compliance and time lines and to render a public opinion about the budget requests for the following year and time line modifications.

In the agreement itself, the agencies should be formally obligated to consider the public report of that advisory committee before issuing any formal budget

request or time line modification. That would guarantee that the public involvement process is a meaningful one if those requirements are written in, and that is a mandate of a broad balanced public advisory committee on this agreement that has expertise that builds up over the years.

I am going to skip over our questions about enforceability and ask very quickly that they be responded to in the responsiveness summary. For instance, we are asking whether the Department of Justice letter can carry any legal weight. And, if not, does it need to be redrafted in some form because of the fact that to many attorneys it reads no differently than bond counsel opinion in a WPPSS case where counsel opined that the utilities had the authority to enter into their contracts with WPPSS. That opinion didn't carry any water with the Washington Supreme Court and it had no legal force and we see no legal force in the current letter. In fact, we do not see much weight in that letter and we would like it clarified in the record what weight that letter carries.

We think that the state oversight provisions are commendable and, therefore, it comes down to a question of funding as to whether this agreement will work. We would like at this point to ask that the State and EPA than DOE responding in writing to the public about the current

plans to reprogram dollars away from Hanford to Savannah River, including funds for liquid effluent discharge termination that congress has been notified about.

We believe upon first glance that this violates the spirit of this agreement, if not the letter of this agreement, and we are greatly disturbed by that.

We also would like to ask that an independent inquiry be made into the time line for the vitrification plant. Without the vitrification plant on line, working and glassifying liquid high level nuclear wastes as quickly as possible, every year that goes by we are faced with the fact that there is strong potential for leakage from single shell tanks. Even stabilized tanks leak.

The current time line in the agreement calls for an on-line date of December 1999. That has slipped from, first of all, the 1987 Defense Waste Management Plan.

And, secondly, it slipped from what the State was pursuing at Congressional hearings just a year ago.

We believe that that plant can be built within an eight-year time line and that funding constraints are likely to be the most significant constraints, not engineering ones at this point. And we would ask for an independent review with modification of the time line dependent upon it.

Lastly, turning to other significant issues, we

ask that there be an investigation of the river bed at Hanford. In the historical documents it is widely noted that there were significant hot spots resulting in potentially significant contamination of people using the river.

We fail to find any investigation off site or of the river itself in the agreement and we suggest that there be a plan for an investigation that also decides long-term management options for the river, if sediments are found to be contaminated, i.e., a ban on dredging, if need be.

Lastly, we would like to point out that the deep contamination decommissioning of the contaminated facilities is not limited to just the eight reactors. We also are disturbed by statements from DOE that the facilities will not be part of the agreement because they are facilities, not waste sites.

I would like to point out that CERCLA specifically applies to facilities, as does our state Superfund. In fact, it says the term facility means any building structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline, weld pit, pond, lagoon impoundment, et cetera, and that is found in 42 U.S. Code 9601, Subsection 9.

We would like to make sure that the guarantees in writing by May 15th that the DOE will acknowledge state

and EPA jurisdiction over the decontamination and decommissioning of all those facilities. In the comment period it was noted that this would be folded into the agreement only vis-a-vis those wastes that are generated in terms of their ultimate disposal from the facility. That is not the intent of the law we believe. It should rather be noted that the law intends for the facility itself to be covered because it poses the threat of a significant release.

With that, I will turn this in. And I would also like to close in saying that I feel it is unfortunate that this was held in Olympia and not in Seattle or in both places. I know many people in Vancouver asked for a formal hearing, as did the people in Seattle. We have had several people who called us up in the last two days and said they couldn't make it, and one volunteer thus submitted her written comments for me to bring down. And I will submit those. Thank you.

MS. ROWLETT: Thank you.

Representative Shirley Hankins?

REPRESENTATIVE HANKINS: Good evening, ladies and gentleman. I am Representative Shirley Hankins from the 8th Legislative District, which is as the Senator described most of the Tri-Cities, and the Hanford Reservation is indeed a part of our legislative district.

I would like to give you a little more of an upbeat greeting this evening by congratulating all of you who spent your time to work on this agreement and particularly congratulate the director of the Department of Ecology. I think Ms. Gregwoir (phonetic) and her staff deserve a real boquet for the work they have done and also in getting the agreement out of the Department of Justice. I'm not a lawyer, so I believe it is probably true what they said.

With that, I would also like to say that I believe that this is a winning situation for the State of Washington, and also for the federal government. It gives us some good guidelines and it allows the State to be involved in the project. I probably am the most irritated of the legislators when we have so many people thinking that we should do thousand of things for them, like make sure that everybody gets to say 20 words on every subject and that everybody gets to have major input.

I believe people can make input by letters or phone calls to not only their legislators, but to members of Congress. Public meetings are fine, but I don't believe we have to have more than a half dozen at any time.

I also believe that the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy have agreed to

this, it is a binding agreement and will have that signed by May 15th and most everybody will then be a little more comfortable perhaps with the fact that, yes, we will go forward with cleanup of the Hanford Reservation. With that, I am going to close my remarks and hope that we can move forward with this project. Thank you. MS. ROWLETT: Well, that concludes all the names on my list. Does anybody else care to come up and give comment? If not, then that concludes our meeting for Thanks to everyone for taking the time to come tonight. out. (Meeting was concluded at 8:10 p.m..) 

1	STATE OF WASHINGTON)
2	) ss: Reporter's Certificate COUNTY OF SPOKANE )
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4	I, Neil O. Cooley, a notary public in and for the
5	State of Washington;
6	DO HEREBY CERTIFY:
7	That the foregoing is a true and correct
8	transcription of my shorthand notes as taken upon the
9	public hearing on the Hanford Cleanup Agreement on the
10	date and at the time and place as shown on page one
11	hereto;
12	That I am not related to any of the parties to
13	this matter and have no interest in the outcome of said
14	matter;
15	WITNESS MY HAND and seal this 27th day of April,
16	1989.
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18	Notary Public in and for the State
19	of Washington, residing in Tacoma
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